CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention

Governor Ingersoll and His State Officers Renominated.

justly brought upon sizes the constraint an otoriously fourth—The procuring of money from a notoriously corrupt ring of Washington politicians for use in this State in controlling our elections, is so marked an evidence of political corruption that it deserves the severest rebuke, and we call upon the people of Connecticut, in the coming election, to enter such a protest against so gross an abuse of official trust as will secure punishment for the present and afford adequate protection for the future.

against so gross an abuse of official trust as will secure punishment for the present and afford adequate protection for the future.

Fifth—We recognize in the present stringency of the money market, the panic which led thereto, the general prostration of business, and the consequent suffering of the working classes, the direct iruits of that policy which, while it pretends to advance the interests of the country, is, in reality, pluming us into national and individual bankruptes and only and as an offset to this policy we demand, and we call upon the people to inaugurate, a speedy feet of the collection payments, as called for alike by the discussion of the collection payments, as called for railise by the discussion of the property of the proposed to all upon the qualitation the cessary to sostant our government, and car putonic institutions, we are opposed to all upon and dequal taxation necessary to sostant our generation of the collection of the many of the people, and, as such, should be preserved for the neople, and we condemn the policy of wholesale grants to speculative corporations, for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many.

Eighth—We are opposed to all monopolies which operate for the especial benefit of privileged persons or classes, and to all combinations or corporations made to effect purposes hostile to the best interests of the poople, Niche—That we recognize the grevances of which the industrial classes complain, and we tayour a governmental policy that shall impose such restraints and probibitions upon grasping corporations and stock gamblers as will prevent those fluancial fluctuations which ever have resulted in a debased currency, official defalcations, ring robberies, bankrupt employers and starving working men and women.

Tenth—That we are in favor of such action by the Legislative of our first private in our starting and starving working men and our started as a second of the privation of calling the distance of a line.

resulted in a debased currency, official defaleations, ring robberies, bankrupt employers and starving working men and women.

Tenth—That we are in favor of such action by the Legislature of our State ss will bring the question of calling a cons. Itutional convention directly before the sovereign people of this State for their adoption or rejection, as they shall deem best.

Elevanh—We point with pride to the manner in which he affairs of this State have been administered during the past year, to the watchful economy with which all departments of the State government have been conducted, to the dignity and impartiality with which the executive duties have been performed; and we pledge ourselves to use our most earnest efforts to seeme the relection of the men who have so worthly and capably discharged the important trusts confided to them.

discharged the important trusts confided to them.

THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

After the resolutions had been read, accepted and adopted, a delegate, who tailed to announce his name, made a stirring speech in favor of the adoption of a resolve recognizing and sympathizing with the struggling patriots of Cuna. No such resolve was submitted, but that the sentiments of the speaker were popular with the Convention was manifested by approving applicate.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, and the delegates went home leaving the Gallagher contested question unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

Colonel McClure's Opponents Employing

Extreme Tactics-Mayor Stokely Fight-

ing for a Re-Election as Chief Magis.

It is useless to deny that, while the present ad-

ministration fails to satisfy the democratic party,

the nomination of A. K. McClure causes almost

A large number of voters still insist that Mr.

McClure was forced upon the democratic

party by unconstitutional action and by gag law;

that he does not represent the spirit or the prog-

ress of local democracy, and that his election will

in no wise promote its interests. So exceedingly

in the above group that Mr. McClure went all

the way to Frankiord last night sim-ply to address the "bolters," whose pendent votes both republicans and democrats are anxious

and solely because they could not.

This unexpected sentiment on the part of the journal above referred to is in the main true. Mr. acclure and his constituents have thus far retrained from any personal condemnation of Mr. Stokely or his administration. It is certain, however, that Mr. McClure is exceedingly popular and that he will poll an exceedingly large vote. It is squewhat remarkable to notice with what haste and strength he has plunged into the hot contact.

squewhat remarkable to notice with what haste and strength he has plunged into the hot contest and the ease with which he has marshalled all his forces. Large public meetings are announced for the future, and thus excitedly opens the caupaign. W. E. Littleton, who was proposed by the rejormers for Mayor, and whom, it was presumed, would throw his influence against the administration, states that he will support Mayor Stokely in the campaign, and will to-morrow night make a speech in his behalf.

NEW JERSEY LOCAL POLITICS. Special Aldermanic Election in Newark Yesterday-An Orange Mayor Who

In Newark vesterday a special election was held to fill the vacancy in the Common Council, created by the death of Alderman-elect John C. Littell,

in the Fourth ward. Last fall Mr. Littell, a

in the Fourth ward. Last fall Mr. Littell, a democrat, carried the ward, which is generally republican, by a handsome majority. The contest yesterday, to fill his vacant chair, was between Henry J. Yates, a weaithy republican, and Nr. J. Warren Vanderveer, a popular young democrat. Fearing a Waterloo at the polls next fall, the republicans of the city put forth special efforts to carry their man, and with the combined efforts of the City Hall ring, all the officeholders and a piethoric purse succeeded, Mr. Tate's majority, however, being only fifty-four votes. A good many Germans, headed by the wealthy brewers, Schalk Brothers, professed democrats, turned their backs on Vanderveer because his party, through its Mayor, enforced the Sunday law, closing the liquor salons on that day.

In Orange the administration of Mayor Austen has been so universally acceptable that the members of the Common Council, professing to embody

bers of the Common Council, professing to embody the views of citizens, have adopted a series of resolutions warmly endorsing his course in office and orging him to stand again for re-election.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL

large is the number of democrats comprehended

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3, 1874.

trate.

THE PLATFORM.

NEW HAVEN, COnp., Feb. 3, 1874. As anticipated, the Connecticut democracy finished up their business to-day in a rapid and comparatively quiet manner. There was the customary attendance of patriotic delegates in spite of snow-blockaded nighways and railroads, and con-Adence of success at the polls seemed to animate the breast of every patriot. The Convention met in Music Hall, and after having been properly called to order by the chairman of the State Committee the honorable mantle of chairman was cast upon David Clark. of Hartford, Mr. Clark was once a red-hot republican, afterwards a liberal of the same order, and now he is found at the head of Connecticut's triumphant democracy. His last change of colors is attributed to some sort of a row with General Grant concerning the hazing of West Point's colored cadet and the part which "Lieutenant Fred" is alleged to have taken In the affair. Of course Mr. Clark, as the presiding officer, had to sound the KEY NOTE OF THE CONVENTION

and this he did in a speech which was often and loudly applauded.

and this he did in a speech which was often and loudly applauded.

We meet here, he said, under favorable auspices. While the heavens drop with fatness, the political skies are bright with us. We have no heavy weights to bear us down. How is it with our opponents? Divided, disheartened, discouraged, the leaders, both in state and nation, have lost all condence in each other and the people in them. Gentlemen, dishourasty and corruption lave extinguished some of the reported and anaton, have lost all condence in each other and the people in them. Gentlemen, dishourasty and corruption lave extinguished some of the error property in the same of the report of the same and Pomeroy? There are none to poor as to do them reverence. Where is Bingham? Gone to the ends of the earth. There let him remain. Ohlo has no further use for him where is vice President Wilson? Going to and fro, up and down the earth, trying to get rid of an accusing conscience. Recently if has been reported that one from our own State has partaken of the forbidden fruit. For his own credit and for that of the State it is to be hoped the report is not true. No, gentlemen, we have no such weights to lear us down. The principles and platform and by every democratic and theral state convention in the Union, are one platform with the Union. A court of the trian and the Union are the hill triamph. Already the work has begun. Our State made a slorious lead last spring. California, Wisconsin, Virginia, Texas have followed and spoken in unumet tones in condennation of this corrupt administration. Other States will follow in their steps. Gentlemen, we have nothing to fear, but everything to encourage us. I desire here to say a word in just praise of our present State officers, not with a view to iorestail the action of this Convention, but simply to bear resistmony to their faithfulness and ability. Our talented Chief Magistrate—and, in my judgment, we have had hone more talentied than he during the forty-five years that I have been a woter, not exceed the pr JIM GALLAGHER "NOT HAPPY."

An anticipated wrangle over the contesting delegations of the city of New Haven was precipitated early in the proceedings. The foundation of the trouble consists in the disowning of Mr. Gallagher by the majority of the democracy of New Haven, and when the regular caucus assembled to select delegates to the Convention, Mr. Gallagher owers were left out in the cold. Undaunted and irrepressible. Gallagher immediately got up a caucus of his own, and the result was the choice of a rival delegation, headed by the redoubtable Gallagher himself. He was early in the hall and took a prominent seat on the platform, and throughout the proceedings he proved himself to be as much of a disturbing element in the Connecticut democracy as Ben Butler is in the ranks of the republican party of Massachusetts. The trouble began in the selection of a Committee of Credentials, Mr. Gallagher objecting to the appointment of Mr. Sperry of this city, for the reason that he was at the head of a delegation which was apposed to him and the other regular delegates. of Credentials, Mr. Gallagher objecting to the appointment of Mr. Sperry of this city, for the reason that he was at the head of a delegation which was opposed to him and the other regular delegates. The cool assumption of Mr. Gallagher, as the leader of the "regular" delegation, provoked a quiet smile among the audience, all of whom were familiar with the position he occupied in the Convention. After considerable discussion of the matter, during which Mr. Gallagher tried in vain to be recognized by the chair, the difficulty was overcome by the appointment of Mr. Comeriord, of Waterbury, on the committee, a gentleman who was passably acceptable to both of the New Haven delegations. The committee retired to consider the perplexing and complicated question, and, pending their absence, the Convention went anead with the business in hand just the same as if everything was serene and lovely. One of the delegates in the back part of the hall—Mayor Thomas Waller, of New London—made a motion to

name a motion to
RENOMINATE THE ENTIRE STATE TICKET.
Mr. Clark, the chairman of the Convention, took
he responsibility of dividing the motion, and only
abmitted for consideration the nomination of Mr. rsoll for Governor. Of course, the nomination carried, and when it was so declared one of was carried, and when it was so declared one of the delegates moved a reconsideration of the vote, for the reason that the Committee on Credentials had not reported, and, therefore, everything was irregular and out of order. The Chair here informed the delegate that it didn't make any difference, and he wouldn't put any such motion. Mr. Waller, who made the original motion, now became offended because Mr. Clark had divided his motion, and, with others, insisted that the Chair put the motion exactly as it was submitted. The presiding officer evidently disliked to submit to the wishes of the delegates; but finally he yielded and put the question as it was submitted, and all of the present State officers were then renominated amid cheers, coalusion and pandemonium generally.

thus nominated are as ioliows:—

For Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll.

For Lieutenant Governor—George G. Sill, of Hart-For Secretary of State-Marvin H. Sanger, of Canfor Treasurer-William E. Raymond, of New

For Treasurer—William E. Raymond, of New Canaan.

For Comptroller—Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon.

GOVERNOR INGERSOLL ACCEPTS.

A committee having informed him of the action of the Convention, the Governor came in and accepted the compliment and honor in a brief speech. His reception was very warm, and his acceptance was followed by a round of cheering.

During the momentary intervals which elapsed during the proceedings of the Convention there were calls for various gentlemen to address the delegates. They were particularly anxious to hear mayor Waller, of New London, but that gentleman persistently and successfully refused to advance his political views. Then there were calls for Mr. Gallagher, but the Chairman whispered in his car that he had better keep silent and clear out—that he was all right now, but if he made a speech he would "put his foot in it." Gallagher kept silent and cleared out.

The Committee Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the collowing, which was unanimously accepted and

Resolved. That this Convention does hereby declare and make known the following to be its principles of action, and to the support of them it invites the hearty co-operation of all honest men.

First—We declare our untaitering devotion to the consitution of the United States, and to the Union of the States thereby established, and we affirm that the people of the several States have the sole and exclusive right of ent States, subject only to the limitation of the Tenth ward the night previous and claimed admission. The Committee on Contested Seats powers not therein expressly granted to find and that all government are reserved to the states respectively and independent of the several states and an integrative of the several states and several several of the members were several weather that the greatest danger with which we are now threatened is the corruption and traction, that retrenchment, economy apolitical action, that retrenchment, economy apolitical and whenever they may be and ununicipal; and we here proclaim ourselves the uncompromising foes of all safry-grabbers, ring politicans and land monopolists, whoever they may be and wherever they may be found, whether they are in office or out; and we appeal to bonest men everywhere, without respectively described in the state of the side of the section was ordered.

COMMITTEE.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night at their rooms, in Court street.

Two sets of delegates made their appearance from the Tenth ward the night previous and claimed admission. The Committee on Contested Seats proceeded to investigate the case and settle the dispute; but they had not made much progress before things became rather mixed. Several of the members were measuring their lengths on the floor, and the table danced as it it was moved by spirits. The stove, which was filled with red hot coals, rocked to and from the side of the dispute; but they had not made much progress before things became rather mixed. Several of the members were measuring their lengt

CUBA.

body pointic, and in assisting us to purge official stations of their unwholesome and baneful presence.

Third—the present tederal administration, by its utter inability to comprehend the dignity or responsibilities of the duties with which it is charged; by its devotion to personal and partisan interests; by its weak and incompetent management of the national finances; by its unwarranted interference with the local self-government of the people; by its support of the corrupt governments which it has imposed by its power upon several of the States of the Union, and by its complicity with corrupt practices and scandisis in various quarters; by its appointment of netoriously incompetent men to high official positions, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation of the American people. Successful Operations of the Insurgents.

The Cuban Troops West of the "Trocha."

A Sombre View of the Situation from a Spanish Journal.

Startling Rumors in Havana-The Spanish Press on the Release of the Virginius Prisoners-An Important Arrest.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1874. For some time past the district of Tr.nidad, one of the most productive portions of the Cinco Villas, has remained untouched by the ravages of the Cuban war, and the particulars of a recent attack and burning of two sugar plantations in that vicinity which have reached us prove the extent of the in surrection and the present activity of its partisans. From the account published in the Diario de la Marina it appears that the plantations known as "Mayaguara" and "Lajas" were attacked on the night of the 20th by a band of rebels, said to number some thirty-five or forty men, composed principally of negroes and Chinamen, with only three or four whites among them. This is, however, the

the Spaniards and cannot be relied on. The surprise was complete and the INSURGENTS RANSACKED THE PLACE. securing arms, ammunition, clothes and pro visions without let or hindrance. Fire was set to the purging house of one of the estates and some 400 hogsheads of sugar destroyed.

usual description given of the insurgent forces by

On the other plantation they set fire to the engine house and burned up four cane fields, when they were driven of by the arrival of a small force, which fired upon them. The insurgents also tied together and carried off with them several of the white free laborers, and so completely dispersed The Diario comments upon the fact that for a number of seasons past no incident of such a nature had taken place in this jurisdiction, and attributes the recent act to the

WANT OF THE USUAL GUARD over the valley of Trinidad. While disclaiming any intention of exciting alarm, the journal mentioned considers that this movement of the insurgents should be taken as a warning, and points to it as a proof of the correctness of its opinions relative to the course to be pursued in putting an end to the war. It says:-

relative to the course to be pursued in putting an end to the war. It says:—

In one of the estates 400 hogsheads of sugar and the purging house were destroyed, representing a value of \$25,000, paper, at \$90 per hogshead. If the owner of this estate had been asked for \$15,000 to give to the government, in order to collect the elements and means necessary for the conclusion of the war, he would at first have thought by giving it that he was damaging his interests, but really would have made a good busness.

The only way, according to the Diario, for the Spaniards to save the situation, is to give up all their income and profits, reserving only what is absolutely necessary to live on, and although in general this would appear an enormous sacrifice it is really a good commercial calculation, presumes that paper.

"Two years more of war would be simileint," admits the Diario, "to place us in a crisis difficult to remedy, while two years of peace would suffice for all the nations who now withdraw from us their credit to turn their eyes again to Cuba," and it then asks:—

ply to address the "bolters," whose pendent votes both republicans and democrats are anxious to make use of for their own advantage. The meeting was a very quiet and ordinary one, and lailed to elicit any very marked enthusiasm. Another very important gathering was held last night in the Twentieth ward, composed entirely of democrats, who unanimously refused to vote in favor of the nominee (Mr. McClure). It is said that fully 10,000 men lavor their action, and that unless a straight-out democrat is nominated the greater part of these votes will remain neutral.

The reformers robbed of their last selection, stand in a very peculiar situation. Chancing to meet three of their most prominent representatives to-day, I asked them whether they would endorse Mr. McClure.

"No," said they. "we will either cast our voice for stokely, or else we will not vote at all."

Stokely's chances seem to brighten, as the fortune of his opponents appearance perplexed and involved. Even Mr. Forney, who was prominent in the McClure meeting the other night, has apparently endorsed Mr. Stokley as follows:—

William S. Stokely, the republican candidate for Mayor, runs with no such leavy weight as the representative of It then aaks:—

Where has the patriotic enthusiasm of two months ago gone to—that enthusiasm which thrilled from Cape San Annoino to Funta Matis, repeating the sacred cry of satisfied to the same of the sacred cry of satisfied the same of the sam

The Diario concludes its appeal as follows:-We have still the same faith as before in our immediate triumph; but there are moments in which we are overwhelmed by the idea that we do not wish to have this mutual determination, then our enthusiasm is converted into holy wrath, because the least vacilitation appears to us a crime of high treason. The recent occurrences on the plantations Mayaguara and Lajas must be taken as a warning and attended to. The brave commanding General of the Eastern Department and the chief officers ask us for

taken as a warning and attended to. The brave commanding General of the Eastern Department and the chief officers ask us for

MORE MEN AND MONEY

to prevent the insurgents from concentrating and attacking our towns and troops when they think that by mere force of numbers they can conquer us. The worthy General (Portilla) who has pacified the Cinco Villas and inspired so much confidence in all Spaniards also asks us for men and money to finish, in a short time, an enemy who moves within a contracted timit and should be attacked on all sides at once if he is to be driven back to the other side of the trocha.

apparently encorsed Mr. Stokley as follows:—
William S. Stokely, the republican candidate for Mayor, runs with no such leavy weight as the representative of the party that sympathized with the grebellion, or as the co-mate of Oakey itall, Tweed, Sweeny and Fisk. He presents a clean bill of health, an unspotted private character and an unstained public record. The architect of his own fortunes; one of the people from the start; identified with all our great interests; a faithful member of Councils; a devoted servant of the people during the war; a man of undoubted physical and moral courage, and a conscientious republican, he will, if elected, so completely vitalize our city, and so thoroughly cure the detects everywhere complained of, that the men who oppose him will reget that they did not contribute to his election. He does not ask popular support on his name, nor advertise for votes through his family connections. The day for such arguments has passed. Men are no longer tested by their ancestors, but by themselves.

Since Mr. Stokelv's administration began every The foregoing is a fair picture of the state of affairs in the interior of the island, painted by the The foregoing is a fair picture of the state of a fairs in the interior of the island, painted by the most conservative journal of this island, a journal that always makes efforts to hide the truth, but occasionally, pushed by the force of circumstances, gives us a slight idea of the traditional Spanish characteristics, and indirectly corroborates facts stated by foreign correspondents. The remainder of the Diario article is made up of good counsel which is not likely to be followed. It says: closed, and this alone will serve as a powerful argument during the campaign.

The public press, irrespective of party, seem almost unanimously in favor of Stokely. To-day the Evening Telegraph, whose political sentiments hitherto have been considered as strictly neutral, speaks of follows: Speaks as follows:—

Colonel McClure starts out upon the race for the office of Chief Magistrate of Philadelphia with a claim that is in tiself inpudent. He assumes to be the candidate of the constitutional retorm party, and he is nothing of the sort. In fact there is no such organization in existence, and his demand to be considered its candidate is but an unprofitable trick. Against ail that he says the people of Philadelphia will weigh what Mayor Stokely has done since he has held the office of Chief Magistrate of the city. Mr. Stokely has been and is a practical reformer, standing like a stone wall, in his unassailable integrity, between the taxpayers and those who attempted to rob them; he has given his fellow citizens the best police force they ever had; he has given them freedom from crime and criminals as much as any mere human agency could do it; he has made person and property saie, and of simple, unostentatious purity has kept his hands clean of all political jurglery. Even Colonel McClure has not attempted to assail his magnificent record, nor has McClure's seconder, Forney, said a word against him, and solely because they could not.

This unexpected sentiment on the part of the

of the Diario article is made up of good counsel which is not likely to be iollowed. It says:—
Fewer offers and more disinterestedness, fewer words and more deeds are what Cuba needs to save her. We should not content ourselves by offering the treasury what we do not give, nor take away from it what we in duty bound ought to give. Let us limit ourselves to offering only what we can give, and religiously keep our promise. We have lost and are losing preclous time. Let us once again repeat, "The evil is grave and the remedy utgent—abow to never!"

The highest and innermost circles in this city are also in a ferment on account of numbers of stories ireely circulated in this city in regard to affairs in the interior of the island, and reported SUCCESSES OF THE INSURGENTS
In the Central and Eastern departments. Nothing positive or reliable, however, can oe ascertained, the Havana journals giving only indirect hints that matters are not "pleasant." Within the past lew days the report has been spread from mouth to mouth that Colonel Armiñan, commanding the military line of the Bagd, had been assassinated by his own troops, and that an entire battalion guarding this line had gone over to the insurgents. Again, it is rumored about that the government troops had suffered severely in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo, and even that the last named city had been attacked and captured by the insurgents, on Santiago de Cuba. But I haven't, nor do I believe that anything of the kind has taken place, nor can any credit be given to numerous other alarming rumors current for the week past and actively circu-

Santiago de Cuba. But I haven't, nor do I believa that anything of the kind has taken place, nor can any credit be given to numerous other alarming rumors current for the week past and actively circulated. However, likely enough the Spaniards have suffered in the interior, though to what extent it is at present, without any reliable information at hand, difficult to say.

The Diario, in a recent issue, has an article under the title of "What Will the Government at Washington Say?" in regard to the Surviving Prisoners of The Virginius, and indignantly asks if it is true that such societies as the Cuban League and the Friends of Cuba meet publicly for the purpose of conspiring against Spain. It adds:—

If they labor continually to deprive Spain of Cuba, and if it be true that they collect men and money to another rebels in this island, then it is time that the Washington government consents that natives and for eigners may conspire openly actainst spain and within the territory of the United States, and that from that country they can send out, without disguise, men, arms, ammunition, provisions and clothing to the insurgents of the island.

This tolerance the Diario declares contrary to the principles of international law, and directly against the provisions of 1795, so often and emphatically quoted by the United States. It further complains that the United States government released the surviving prisoners of the Virginius, whom it should have punished, in accordance with the Washington protocol, if it was proved they were really expeditionists and that these prisoners had been engaged in a war against Spain, and adds:—

Does the government of the United States assume the

Does the government of the United States assume esponsibility of all the acts of aggression against S responsibility of all the acts of aggression against Spa which these prisoners may commit! Whether it does not the Spanish government has the right of presenti-claims much more just than those of the United Sta-before the Geneva Tribunal, and it is its duty to do. The opinion of all Europe is in favor of Spain in thantter, and she may rest assured that in any event arbitration her claims would be allowed.

matter, and she may rest assured that in any event of arbitration her claims would be allowed.

The Chief of Police of this city, Coionel Sanchez, who has recently rendered such good service in the discovery of the

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF COUNTERFRITING the currency of this island and arrest of the offenders, has made another important arrest and of no less a person than Don Miguel Valero, the superintendent of the lottery here. From what I can ascertain of the reasons of this arrest it seems that, previous to his departure for Spain, the object of which was to more firmly secure to himself the place of administrator—a "fat" office, from which there were probabilities he would be ousted—Valero sold the sub-collector's shops, at the rate of \$3,000 gold each, and on his return, finding a different set of sub-collectors, appointed by his ad interim, conceived the idea that he could impose the tax again, though he has no authority of law for any such imposition. The sub-collectors, however, willingly pay certain amounts, as they sell othery tickets at advanced rates and reap a rich harvest. One of these complained, as is reported, to the Captain General of the double exactions of the administrator; a trap was laid and Valero discovered in the act of receiving the money. The

sumaria, or preliminary proceedings, correspond-ing somewhat to an indictment, were commenced at once in the place where the affair occurred—the Hotel Telégrafo. Valero was for a day or two on parole, but was committed to the common jail of this city on Monday last.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Famous Spanish Iron-Clad in Port-Trade Troubles and Operatic Misfor-

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1874. The ironclad Arapiles arrived here yesterday. LABOR AND WAGES.

The public coachmen struck this morning against the proprietors. Mounted police patrolled the streets, and ordered the men to return to work under penalty of being arrested and forced into military service. The strike ended.

The troubies with the cigarmakers continue. A few only of the larger manufactories are running with a small number of hands. OPERATIC MISFORTUNES.

Difficulties have occurred in the Opera company. Mme. Pauline Lucca refuses to sing, and Mile. Ilma de Murska continues only in order to secure pay for the chorus and orchestra. The case is in the hands of the lawyers.

The majority of the merchants are doing business on a gold basis.

OHIO'S WHISKEY WARRIORS.

Continued Female Crusade on the Demon Alcohol.

VAN PELT BESIEGED.

Heavenly Exercises Repelled by Sermons on Spirits Below.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1874. The excitement of the woman's whiskey war is unabated. The ladies of Greenfield, Highland county, have maugurated evening visits to the saloons at any hour from six to ten o'clock. The result is to empty each saloon by the rear doors very suddenly, as they enter the front. Ladies have "enlisted for the war," and if the two or three remaining dealers continue unrepentant they will organize a regular patrol of half a dozen or so to visit the saloons at any hour and dissuade people from drinking. They can furnish a guard for each day, and not employ any of them more than once in two weeks.

HANS AND FAMILY ASTONISHED. A doggery at Morrow, Warren county, was visited by a procession of ladies yesterday, who organized a prayer meeting in the barroom, while the proprietor, his wife and children looked on open-monthed wonder. The liquor traffic at Morrow is said to have fallen off at least one-half. At New Holland, Pickaway county, twenty-five ladies have volunteered for the crusade. They visit every shop daily. The drug store cheerfully sponsible physician, under a bond of \$5. The others

have all taken the pledge, except one Mr. Berry. who kept one of the gambling and drinking saloons. At the present writing he is closely barricaded by the ladies, who are quartered in a daguerrean tent that has been provided for then at the expense of the town. It is placed within a lew inches of the sidewalk, so that the ladies, as they sit inside, can see both doors of the saloon. Since the ladies took possession of this tabernacie the saloon has been closed, the proprietor being absent. A PUGNACIOUS, PREACHING DEALER.

absent.

A PUGNACIOUS, PREACHING DEALER.

A PUGNACIOUS, PREACHING DEALER.

There was a drizzling rain at New Vienna, Clark county, yesterday, but the ladies were out in full lorce harassing the liquor dealer, Van Pelt, he being the only one able to hold out. Promptly at eight o'clock this morning the ladies assembled in front oi Van Pelt's saloon. He, being kindly disposed, brought out a beer keg apiece for seats, and they were arranged in the form of a semi-circle around the door. The order of exercises was:—First, prayer and singing by the ladies; sechadly came a sermon by the "Rev." Mr. Van Pelt. This programme has been repeated over and over until darkness dispersed the congregation. This is the first day that the ladies have stood guard the entire day. They propose now to stand guard until the besieged surrenders. Arrangements have been made to erect a shanty in front of the dead wall. On Saturday the ladies could not stand out in the coid except at intervals. An artist was on hand and pnotographed the scene. Pictures will soon be placed on sale of the wickedest man in Obic, representing him standing in the door delivering one of his sermons, with his female audience standing around nim.

At Millersburg, Holmes county, an immense temperance meeting was held last night. Alter numerous speeches, reading from Dr. Dio Lewis' "Personal Recollections," appeals and reminiscences, reading and circulation of pledges, which were largely signed, the meeting adjourned for three days to give the ladies an opportunity to organize for a campaign.

"LOVE YOUR ENEMERS."

organize for a campaign.

were largely signed, the meeting adjourned for three days to give the ladies an opportunity to organize for a campaign.

At Washington, Fayette county, where the women initiated the movement, the liquor traffic has been entirely stopped. Charley Beck, whose saloon is outside of the corporate limits, has been visited by the ladies every day for nearly two weeks. He is a jolly German, and treats the ladies kindly, but retuses to accede to their proposition. The entire country is being scoured for signatures to the total abstinence piedge.

At Gallipolis, Gallia county, the ladies' brigade of active workers numbers ninety-one. They work in three divisions, but have made little headway with the saloonists, some of whom order them of their premises, and if they enter put out the lights.

The Dio Lewis writes that he will visit Southern Ohio about February 10. In a newspaper communication he says:—"I can point out large districts in which such a movement would prove a failure. I doubt if in any part of New England it would succeed. Many years ago I tried it in several towns in Massachusetts and New Hampstire. Perhaps in not one of them has rum ever regained its old dominion, but the victory was far from complete. The trouble is that in New England there is a lack of heat. The people have good heads, but poor stomachs. They think well, but they can't digost, and so there is no moral lervor. I never saw a New England andience at white heat, not even during the most exciting political campaign; but when I stood up before the lyceums in Hissboro and Washington Cours House. In your State, I test that I was in the midst of a society in which my long cherished temperance scheme would work, but I did not dare to hope for such giornous results. I knew how women had constantly, after a lew disagreable efforts, consigned the task to the hands of a committee, and I hardly dared to hope that hundred and week after week. I had seen committees of lorty growing into a hundred, and the whole hundred marching about day after day, thro

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, Joel W. Mason in the chair. The Secretary called the roll, and when Police Commissioner Russel's name was called he rose to a question of privilege.

Mr. Russel-Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege. In consequence of a provision of the constitution debarring certain gentlemen connected with the Police and Fire Departments from a membership in this body I must ask the committee to decide whether I am entitled to a seat or

mittee to decide whether I am entitled to a seat or not. Mr. Russel then read the provision of the constitution relerred to. Perhaps some of the members of the committee do not understand the question as I do; but if we have rules and laws we must be governed by them.

After the calling of the roll had been finished Mr. Pinkney moved to refer the question to the Committee on Contested Seats.

Major Bullard said the matter could be easily and queetly settled in a friendly contest.

Mr. Piatterson, chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, stated that they would report in two weeks, and until that time the Central Committee adjournment that Mr. Russel, in deparring himself, means to oust at the same time Commissioner Gardner (his opponent) and to prevent his becoming chairman of the committee.

A JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1874. Isaac W. Smith, of Manchester, has been nominated one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire to fill a vacancy. AMUSEMENTS.

"Elene" at Booth's Theatre Last Night. A new play by Belot was presented last evening at Booth's Theatre. It was remarkable for two things. One was the overacting of almost every member of the cast, and the other was the extravagance of the situations and the general violation of the fundamental principles of nature and art. It is not a play that will live. Its interest is spasmodic. It concerns itself with the experiences of a gambling father and a daughter who seeks to save nim from the consequences. It contains no original characters and it gives small occasion for the exertion of individual gifts. In superbness of accessories it will scarcely bear mention beside other plays which have been recently produced in this city, and which have won a very fair measure of public applause. M. Bélot is a clever playwright, and the present play is a smart exposi-tion of his power. What does it lack? Knowledge of life, delicacy of sentiment, a fine Knowledge of life, delicacy of sentiment, a fine adjustment of the extgencies of the stage to the demands of social misconstruction. Mrs. Booth is a clever actress, with a strong voice and an admirable perseverance. With the exception of Miss Mary Weils, who undertook the part of Madame Treoizonde, and of Mr. Robert Pateman, who enacted Julius Richieu, we can recall no performer who deserves exceptional mention. In brief, "Eléne" is a fair success, accomplished with a tolerable company. The principal actress is intelligent and earnest; the general setting is respectable, the support is endurable, and the principal reason for plaudit is because the drams offends no inherent prejudice.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. M. Faure reappears in London in May.

The widow of Julien, the famous orchestra leader, last evening received a benefit at Drury

A new three act vaudeville, by Sardou, named "Le Magot," has been brought out at the Palais

"Mons. Alphonse," presently to be produced at the Fifth Avenue, is to be acted this evening at the Gymnase, Paris, for the seventieth time. Frédéric Lemaitre is soon to appear at the Theatre Cluny in "Le Crime de Faverne," the prin-

The new American basso, Signor Giulio Perkins, is declared by the Athenœum to possess a very fine voice, his compass being as low as that of

cipal rôle in which he created at the Ambigu.

The new French tenor, Genevoix, who has just made his debut in Paris as Edgardo in "Lucia." is very favorably mentioned, though ultimate judgment is reserved.

M. Alexandre Dumas is altering the Italian libretto of the "Traviata" based on his "Dame aux Camélias," for the French adaptation at the Opera Comique, in which Mme. Carvalho will appear as On the evening of January 15 Mollère's birthday

was celebrated at the Odéon. Geoffrey, of the Comédie Française, appeared as Tartuffe, and Mme. Docche made her debut in the classic drama The Eldorado, on the Boulevard Strasbourg, the largest and most important of the cafés-concerts

twenty-seven operettas and 319 songs, specially written and composed for that house.

Real sheep are introduced in the pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," at Covent Garden Theatre. On the occasion of the recent visit there of the Prince and Princess of Wales the sheep were also introduced into the royal box for the delecta-

tion of the royal children. The National Assembly at Versailles has decided that the State will support a grand opera house in Paris, not only provisionally in the Salle Ventadour, but permanently when the new edifice in the Place de l'Opera is inaugurated on the 1st of Janu-

M. Halanzier opened, on January 19, at the Italian Opera House, Paris. He has the mise en scène saved from the fire of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and "Les Huguenots;" Auber's "Muette de Postici" ("Masaniello") ; Signor Verdı's "Trouvere" ("Trovatore,") and M. Ambroise Thomas "Hamlet;" as also of the ballets "Le Diable & Quatre," "Le Marché des Innocents" and "Gretna

M. Offenbach has been pushing on as fast as ole the rehearsals of "Orphée aux Enfers" at the Garte, having been anxious to have it produced at latest on January 28. It was to have been mounted, if report speaks truly, with the greatest magnificence, and 250,000 francs are named as the sum expended on scenery and dresses. The alterations that Offenbach has made in his work are said chiefly to effect the choruses, which have been greatly developed and are to be sung by an enormous number of voices. Mile. Cico fills the rôle of Eurydice, originally created by Mile. Tautin.

Jan de Graan, the young Dutch violinist, died at the Hague of consumption, during the week ending January 10. His age was twenty-one. He was artistes in Europe. On his debut in London, at the Musical Union in 1870, he at once created a favorable impression, evincing a rare degree of musical intelligence and considerable executive ruest of Professor Ella, the director of the Musical Union, and won the esteem of many of the local

THEFT AND ARSON.

Charges of Arson Against James Slavin

Trial. SOUTH NORWALK, CORD., Feb. 3, 1874. So great a fire as that of Sunday morning last, especially in view of the circumstances, has produced excitement in this usually quiet community. It was natural, therefore, that the public should manifest the greatest eagerness to learn what might be the result of an investigation into the causes which led to that calamity, inasmuch as suspicion as to the perpetrator pointed to a person known to many in the city. Directly after the fire James Slavin, as already stated in the HERALD, was arrested as the guilty one, on probable cause being brought forward to sustain the action of the authorities. This morning he was the observed of all observers in the City Council chamber, where Judge Craw held court. On the prisoner, at the time of his arrest, was found a knife, sworn to have been stolen just before the fire from the stable watchman, John Regney, and a large number of martingales, straps, &c., cut from harness belong-ing to S. H. Hopkins and others. In addition a coat, silk kerchief, silver plated caster, bottles, napkin, &c., and bottle of brandy, the property of Colonel F. F. Stedman, of the Old Well Hotel, were found on Sunday in a may loft at the rear of Lucas? Hotel, Main street, where the prisoner had ob-many witnesses were summoned whose evidence will, as is thought, unmistakably sustain the prosecution's scheme of action. At the opening of the trial Slavin pleaded not gulity and denied every charge made against him. The equivocal manner in which he endeavored to explain his whereabouts before and after the fire will go a long way toward fastening the crime where it would appear to belong.

to belong.

The prisoner was fined for theft, sentenced to thirty days in jail for burglary, and for ar-on he was bound over for trial at the February term of the Superior Court. Failing to obtain a bond of \$1,000 he was conveyed to safe quarters in the jail

at Bridgeport.
Until within a period of three years arson, like murder, has been held as an unballable offence in this State. Its punishment is yet among the most severe known to our code.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1874. A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., says that in the Senatorial contest to-day all opposition was withdrawn, leaving the race to the republican nominees—Mr. B. L. Bruce (colored), for the long term, and Mr. H. R. Pease, late superintendent of Education, for the short term. These gentiemen

A COAL MINE ON PIRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3, 1874. The fire in the Empire Coal Mine broke out yesterday in a main way where the men were working, and where it was thought to have been subdued, and drove all the men out. Eighteen of them were brought to the surface insensible from the effects of gas and suiphur, but recovered after being properly attended to by a physician. The fire is worse that at any time during the six weeks which it has been burning.

SAVINGS BANKS IN JERSEY.

Important Action of the Legislature.

A Large Number of the Savings Institutions Declared Irresponsible by Executive Proclamation-Their Charters Null and Void.

Among the bills just introduced in the New Jersey Legislature is one that will compel the corporations of the State to attend more carefully to their interests. It prohibits the corporations named in the Governor's recent proclamation from bringing suits in the courts of the State until they shall have renewed their charters. That this is a very serious matter for many of these corpor tions will be evident from the perusal of the following points:—An act was passed last session providing for the declaring and making known certain laws and joint resolutions that had become inoperative and void. Under that act the Governor has just issued a proclamation setting torta the inability of all the institutions mentioned below to transact business legally. By virtue of a law passed in 1858 every bill passed of a private character is subject to an assessment that must be paid to the Secretary of State. One section of that act provided that no private bill should be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of State until such assessment had been paid, and consequently, though the bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature and been signed by the Governor, it would become void. Benevoient institutions and agricultural societies were only exempted. By a supplement to the act, passed in 1859, the time for such payment was limited to the

exempted. By a supplement to the act, passed in 1859, the time for such payment was limited to the 18t of July.

Many of the institutions now banned by the Executive proclamation, especially savings banks, will find their claim to the character of "bene volent" flung to the winds. In the first section of the act of 1858 it is expressly provided that on every act incorporating a bank an assessment of \$1 per \$1,000 on the largest amount of capital authorized shall be levied. The language of the statute is:—"On every act incorporating or chartering, or renewing or extending the corporate powers of any bank the sum of \$1 per \$1,000 on the largest amount of capital authorized and on every supplement thereto, except such as provide for an increase of capital, the sum of \$25." Through carelessness or contempt a large number of styings banks navenegicated to comply with the requirements of the law. As before stated, they ignored the Assessment act, in the hope of sustaining their claim of being benevolent institutions. Sound judicial opinion controverts this claim, and the banks are, by their neglect, made the irresponsible trustees of their depositors' money. There are seventy-six of these institutions scattered through the State which are more or less affected by the proclamation. The inviting opportunity is ofered the corporations, as corporations, to evade their responsibilities.

sibilities.

The iollowing is a complete list of the banks affected by the law and included in the Governor's

of Paris, produced during the year just expired

porations, as corporations, to evade their responsibilities.

The following is a complete list of the hanks affected by the law and included in the Governor's proclamation:—

SAVINGS BANKS.

An act to incorporate the Morristown Savings Institution; approved March 8, 1861.

An act to incorporate the Fifth Ward Savings Bank of Jersey City; approved March 21, 1863.

A supplement to the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Rahway Savings Institution" approved March 18, 1864.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Rahway Savings Institution" approved February 11, 1864.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hoboken Bank for Savings, for the city of Hoboken," approved March 20, 1857; approved March 21, 1864.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Rahway Savings Institution," approved February 19, 1851; approved March 22, 1855.

An act to Incorporate the savings bank of South Amboy; approved April 6, 1866.

Supplement to "An act to incorporate the Morristown Savings Institution," approved April 18, 1865.

An act to incorporate the Bergen Savings Institution; approved April 11, 1857.

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution; approved March 6, 1867.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution; approved April 11, 1857.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution; approved March 5, 1867.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution; approved March 5, 1867.

An act to incorporate the Morristown Institution for Savings; approved April 9, 1867.

An act to incorporate the Bridgeton Savings Bank; approved April 2, 1868.

An act to incorporate the Bridgeton Savings Bank; approved April 2, 1868.

An act to incorporate the Bridgeton Savings Bank; approved April 2, 1868.

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of the city of Hoboken: approved April 18, 1868.

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Institution, of Plainfeld, New An act to incorporate the Raritan Savings Bank; approved March 33, 1869,
An act to incorporate the State Savings Bank of the City of Trenton; approved March 31, 1869,
An act to incorporate the Paterson Savings Institution; approved April 2, 1869,
An act to incorporate the Perth Amboy Savings Institution: approved April 2, 1869,
An act to incorporate the Perth Amboy Savings Institution: approved April 2, 1869;
Supplement to ap act entitled "An act to incorporate the Morristown Institution for Savings," approved April 9, 1867; approved February 9, 1870.
A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Paterson Savings Institution," approved April 2, 1869; approved February 15, 1870.
An act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank of Elizabeth; approved February 18, 1870.
A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Perth Amboy Savings Institution," approved April 2, 1869; approved March 3, 1870.
An act to extend the charter of the New Brunswick Savings Institution; approved March 18, 1870.
A further supplement to "An act to incorporate the New Brunswick Savings Institution," approved March 18, 1870.
An act to incorporate the Union County Dime Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.
An act to incorporate the Bayonne City Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.
An act to incorporate the Hamilton Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.
An act to incorporate the Gecan County Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.
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An act to incorporate the Gecan County Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, of approved March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, of the city of Trenton; approved March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the Hackettstown Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the Bergen City Savings Bank; approved March 17, 1870. approved March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the Half-Dime Savings Bank, of the town of Orange, in the county of Essex; approved March 17, 1870. March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of the City of New Brunswick, N. J.; approved February 7, 1871. March 17, 1870.

An act to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of the City of New Brunswick, N. J.; approved February 7, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Miners' Savings Bank, of Dover, N. J.; approved February 7, 1871.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Morristown institution to Savings;" approved February 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Central Savings Bank, of Jersey City: approved February 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Central Savings Bank, of Jersey City: approved February 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Mutual Savings Institution; approved March 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Mutual Savings Institution; approved March 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Poyle's Savings Institution of the city of Newark, to be located north of Bridge street, in said city: approved March 14, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Bloomfield Savings Institution: approved March 21, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Sussex County Savings Institution; approved March 21, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Sussex County Savings Institution; approved March 21, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank, of Jersey City; approved March 27, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank, of Jersey City; approved March 27, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank, of New Bank; approved March 27, 1871.

An act to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank, of New Annual Savings Bank of Savings Bank, of New Humswick, M. J.; approved April & 1871.

An act to incorporate the June Savings Bank, of New Humswick, N. J.; approved April & 1871.

An act to incorporate the June Savings Bank, of New Humswick, N. J.; approved April & 1871.

An act to incorporate the June Savings Bank of Savings Bank of Savings Bank of Savings Bank of Savings B

New Jersey, "approved March 14, 1871, approved March 1, 1872.

Supplement to "An act to incorporate the Bergen City Savings Bank," approved March 17, 1870; approved March 18, 1872.

A supplement to An act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Elizabeth," approved February 23, 1870; approved March 19, 1872.

Supplement to "An act to incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank of Passale," approved April 6, 1870; approved April 3, 1872.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Binne Savings Bank of Somerville, New Jersey," approved March 27, 1871; approved April 4, 1872.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Eigen County Savings Bank, "approved March 17, 1870; approved March 17, 1870; approved March 17, 1870; approved March 17, 1873.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Central Savings Bank, of Jersey City," approved February 24, 1871; approved April 3, 1873.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Central Savings Bank, of Jersey City," approved February 14, 1871; approved April 3, 1873.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the General Savings Bank, of Metuchen; approved April 4, 1873.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Building and Loas Savings Bank, of Metuchen; approved April 4, 1873.

An act to incorporate the Madison Savinus Bank: Approved April 4, 1873.